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#1

D-R-A-F-T
10 March 1976

GLOBAL ISSUES CONFRONTING THE UNITED STATES

NARRATIVE:

- 1. Title
- 2. Have you noticed world has become
- 3. smaller
- 4. crowded
- 5. interdependent
- 6. complex
- 7. dangerous

Have you noticed the world has become smaller, more complex, more crowded and interdependent, and more dangerous?

Voice begins:

- 8. DC/People

So too the demands upon all branches of government, and upon the American people, have become more urgent and increasingly complicated.

The global issues confronting us do not have simple solutions. But, with understanding, foresight, and perseverance, perhaps they can be resolved.

- 9. Issues splatted on background

In reviewing major global issues confronting the United States, one may focus on potential military conflicts, or on another equally fundamental set of problems. These concern the emerging



world food and fresh water shortages, global energy and resource distribution, and environmental degradation.

10. Photo tanks and soldiers

Let's look first at some current and potential crisis situations. In the Middle East -- war could resume at any moment.

11. ME map

The Middle East -- as in Biblical times -- is a major crossroads between Asia and Europe, East and West. It is one of the busiest airline hubs in the world. The eastern Mediterranean is the terminal end of three major pipelines from the Arabian and Persian Gulf oil fields; those pipelines can deliver more than 1 million barrels of oil daily for the European market. And the Suez Canal, closed in 1967 by Egypt, but now reopened, is again becoming a critical choke point in ocean shipping. It is still vulnerable to sabotage or closure for political reasons.



12. Montage of headlines

In ten years there have been two major wars and hundreds of armed skirmishes between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Protracted and delicate negotiations, facilitated by the United States, have brought only an uncertain peace -- not solutions to deep-rooted problems such as Arab-Israeli antagonism and the unsolved Middle East refugee problem.

13. Photo -- Beirut

Lebanon, in 1975, barely averted full-scale civil war between rival Christian and Moslem groups. Renewal of fighting can take place at any time, with the attendant risk of escalation to a regional war.

14. Global prospectives map

Not only are the vital interests of the nations of the immediate area engaged in Middle East issues; the United States and the Soviet Union also have very important political, economic, and strategic stakes there.



15. Africa map

The situation throughout most of the continent of Africa is unstable and inflammable. The last remnants of the colonial era are disappearing and struggles are underway for dominance -- Angola and the Spanish Sahara are recent examples. There is little necessarily stable or secure about the political systems, the national boundaries, or international ties of most of the nations of the African Continent. There are 42 independent countries in Africa; almost every one of them gained independence since 1943. Few of their borders are based on any rational social, ethnic, or geographic criteria.

16. Photo --
African
contrast

Tribal loyalties are more important than national ties in most of the African states; there are over 5,000 different tribes in Africa; 800 separate languages are spoken there.



17. Photo --
Africa contrast

It appears almost certain that Africa faces a long period of strife and turmoil within and among its various countries, and from outside

18. Photo --
Africa contrast

interference. The direction, nature, and outcome of that turmoil is a matter of global interest and concern. The fate of no single African country is

19. Photo --
Africa contrast

likely to affect significantly vital U.S. interests, but the future of the continent as a whole would.

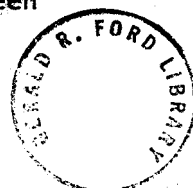
20. Korea map

In the Far East, tensions between North and South Korea continue, and incidents along the ceasefire line keep the pot simmering. South Korea now has the sixth largest military force in the world, and North Korea the ninth.

21. Locator map
w/men on them

Along the Sino-Soviet border, shooting incidents have occurred between Soviet and Chinese soldiers over seemingly worthless small islands in the rivers that mark the national borders.

This hostility reflects not only tensions between



the two major Communist powers seeking leadership primacy; it also reflects historic national antagonism and suspicion between Russia and China. In recent years, two million armed forces have been moved into the troubled border areas. Each suspects the other of contemplating attack.

22. Sketch or cartoon

Over all these many world tension points hangs the uncertainty of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union with their large arsenals of complex nuclear weapons.

23. ~~At Ward's~~
~~overkill~~
~~--- Raid's bugs?~~
Photo
mushroom

The experts calculate that, with its present array of nuclear weapons, the United States could destroy the urban and industrial areas of the Soviet Union 34 times over; the Soviet Union could destroy ours 13 times over. Both sides, understandably have some sense of insecurity, and constantly wonder, "Is my retaliatory capability



sufficient to deter any possibility of a first attack?" And also wondering, one must add, "What is the likelihood of an attack being launched accidentally or as the act of an irrational man?"

Vital missing ingredients are mutual trust, common understanding, and shared objectives. Thus far the world has avoided a nuclear holocaust despite those missing ingredients. Can it continue to do so?

24. SALT
Ward graphic

Part of the answer may lie in the outcome of the US-USSR Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, called SALT. Since the talks began in 1969, there have been eight extensive meetings. The aim is to stop the nuclear arms race and, then, move gradually toward mutual nuclear disarmament. Needless to say, both sides have acted with great caution.



25. Maps
w/ABM
silhouette

SALT, thus far, has produced an agreement to limit the defensive anti-ballistic missiles (ABM's) to 100 for each side. This is intended as a restraint against either side launching an attack on the other. The reasoning is that 100 ABM's are far too few to guarantee any kind of effective defense against the diversified, widely deployed, and well-protected retaliatory nuclear missiles that both nations possess. In other words, while an attacking nation might well devastate the other by a sneak nuclear attack, it could not knock out the other's retaliatory missiles and therefore it would face the same kind of destruction moments later.

26. Chart showing
the "balance"
figures

SALT also agreed, in 1972, to freeze each country's offensive nuclear missiles at specified levels for an interim five-year period. These



levels are designed to create an overall balance of nuclear arms power between the two countries.

26a
Slide
MIRV

For instance, the USSR is permitted higher numbers of land and sea-based missiles to offset U.S. superiority in bombers and multiple-warhead technology (MIRV). The U.S. has a 3-to-1 lead in number of warheads and is deploying MIRV's on more than 1000 missiles, including those on the POSEIDON submarine. Also, the U.S. strategic bomber force is 3 times larger than that of the USSR and has some 16 times more nuclear weapons. On the other hand, the Soviets have much greater destructive power in their largest land-based missiles (ICBM's).

The current round of SALT meetings is aimed at agreement on a comprehensive, permanent treaty limiting offensive nuclear arms. In the absence of such a treaty, both sides continue



a costly and dangerous competition to improve the quality of their respective nuclear arms.

27. Map graphic of "Nuclear Club" and little mushrooms

To further complicate the global nuclear picture, four additional nations have developed their own nuclear weapons: the UK in 1952, France in 1960, China in 1964, and India in 1974. Israel may have developed a nuclear weapon. Others have or are developing the potential to do so.

India's nuclear device used plutonium fuel diverted from a nuclear power plant purchased from Canada. There are now nearly 600 nuclear power plants in operation or under construction in more than 30 countries. It takes only 10 pounds of plutonium to make a simple atomic bomb. Thirty years ago all the world's plutonium was in the possession of the U.S. and was stored in a container the size of a cigar box. By 1980, approximately

28. Graphic showing contrast of plutonium availability



1 million pounds will have been accumulated from nuclear power reactors the world over.

In 1968 a majority of the nations of the world agreed to a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The nuclear powers promised not to export nuclear weapons or weapons technology; the non-nuclear nations agreed not to develop nuclear arms; safeguards were devised to prevent secret use of nuclear power reactors and plutonium to make nuclear weapons. Although signed by 90 countries, the treaty has not been fully effective; many who signed have not yet ratified the treaty. And among the non-signatories are several of the nations most likely and able to make nuclear arms.

29. Graphic
~~Center stage~~
~~dancers -~~
~~mushrooms~~

Thus the Soviet-U.S. relationship, and the nuclear weapons problems that have been with us since the end of the Second World War continue to occupy center stage among the major global issues.



30. Graphic -
Issues ~~waiting~~
~~in the wings~~

However, another set of global issues equally serious and complex -- and in some ways more insidious because they are difficult to perceive -- are waiting in the wings.

31. Graph -
Food production
Population growth

The imbalance in world food supply and world population is nearing crisis proportions. Some experts question the capacity of the earth to sustain human life much beyond the end of the present century, given current population trends and the resulting food-to-population ratios.

In 1975 there were about 4 billion people in the world and the global rate of population increase was 1.9%. At that rate, by the year 2010 -- in just 35 years -- the population will double to 8 billion.

32. Map
w/elevation
distortion
showing
population
rate of increase

The highest rates of population increase are in Latin America and Africa (2.7%) and in Asia (2.1%). The U. S. rate is .8%; USSR .9%, and China 1.7%.



The rate of increase is highest in the poorer nations which can neither produce sufficient food for their own people nor pay to import food from surplus producers.

33. Photo:
Malnutrition

Much of the world's population is undernourished; famine and starvation are regular occurrences in many areas. Only a few nations produce large surpluses of basic foods, such as

34. Photo of
wheat fields
or harvests

wheat, rice, and soybeans, and meats, for export.

Among the major exporters of basic food crops are Canada, Argentina, Australia, France and the United States.

35. Graph showing
changing trends
in food self-
sufficiency and
dependence
(Al Ward)

55% of the world's grain exports originate in the U.S.; the amount is increasing. In 1975-76 the U.S. will export about 84 million tons of grain; Canada about 15 million tons; Argentina 12.5 million; and Australia and New Zealand combined 11 million.



As the gap between food production and need continues to widen, can the U.S. continue to provide so large a share for the food-deficient nations? How is the world to cope with this dilemma?

36. Split slide:
Export - food
Import - minerals

Although the United States produces surpluses in agricultural products, it has serious shortages in essential mineral resources, as do many other advanced, industrial nations -- Japan, Germany, Italy, France, for example.

37. Photo --
Strip mine

Just 35 years ago, almost all minerals used in the U.S. were produced domestically. We exported petroleum; the Minnesota iron deposits were the largest in the world; the world's most productive copper mine was in Utah. Now many of our prime reserves have been severely drawn down, and exploitation of remaining marginal deposits is very expensive.



Four decades of economic boom, three wars, and a standard of living far above any other in the world have taken their toll of U.S. mineral resources.

38. Chart/graphic showing percentages

With 6% of the world's population, the U.S. uses 30% of the world's energy, and 40% of its non-energy minerals. Two hundred and ten million Americans own

39. Graphic showing gas consumption

and operate more than 125 million motor vehicles. Gas consumption in 1950 was 40,280,000,000; in 1973 it rose

40. Photo - stacked junked cars

to 110,473,000,000. A total of 10 million automobiles

41. Photo - on-rush of traffic or car transportation

are produced in the U.S. annually; although hundreds of thousands are junked, they are gaining on us.

42. Chart showing imports/dependence on foreign oil

In the past 30 years there has been large-scale conversion from coal to oil for household heat, industrial uses, and to generate electricity, thus further increasing our dependence upon oil.

43. Graphic w/pie charts showing % of dependence and source

We must depend upon imports for all or critical amounts of many minerals essential to our national life.



Most of the nations that supply primary products to the U.S. and to other industrial nations of the world are underdeveloped, are dependent upon one resource, and some are very poor. They are seeking to get the greatest possible return for their exports, aware that their natural resources are limited and will one day be used up, and aware also of the increasing need in the wealthy, industrial nations for their products. The Arab oil embargo of 1973 was a dramatic example; it was a watershed in the policies and attitudes of primary resource producers around the world.

44. Photo --
Gas station line

The interdependence of the nations of the world is becoming increasingly apparent; yet the steps from realization of the fact to adjustment to it seem halting and unsure.



45. Photo --
Sea scape

The global issues involved in the exploitation and management of the resources of oceans reflect the same uncertainty. The oceans cover more than 70 percent of our earth's surface. For centuries they have provided man with seemingly an endless supply of fish and avenues for maritime transport and trade.

46. Photo --
Fishing trawler

Recently there's been a tremendous increase in these traditional uses of the seas. The world's fish catch, spurred by the growth of distant water fishing fleets, the use of new technology, has dramatically increased from 20 million metric tons

47. Chart of
fish catch --
1950-1970

in 1950 to 70 million metric tons in 1970. Unfortunately, many fishing grounds around the world have been overfished, causing the world catch to drop in the last couple of years, and bringing on confrontations like the "Cod War" in the North Atlantic around Iceland.



48. Photo --
Busy port or
big ship

Sea shipping, which carries over 90 percent of the world's trade, has also increased markedly. In 1950

some 500 million metric tons of cargo were moved by

49. Chart --
Increase in
sea cargo

sea. By 1970 this had jumped about 5 times (to

2,500 million metric tons), many more ships, and

much larger ships. This presents problems of

crowding the world's searlanes. For example, _____

vessels transit the Straits of Dover every day.

50. Photo --
Offshore
drilling rig

Modern technology has also made it possible

for man to use the oceans in new and important

ways. Offshore oil and natural gas drilling can

now be carried out thousands of feet below the

ocean's surface. In 1958 only 5 percent of our

oil came from beneath the seas. It has grown

to about 20 percent today, and petroleum geologists

estimate that half of the world's future oil supply

will come from these undersea sources. There are

serious questions as to who owns some of the rich

offshore oil.



51. Sketch of
nodule-harvester

Another fascinating ocean development has been the discovery on the deep ocean beds of potato-size lumps that are rich in copper, manganese, nickel, and cobalt. A whole new industry led by the U.S. is getting underway in order to scoop up these valuable metals, from 2-3 miles beneath the oceans' surface. The international question is, "Who owns these deep seabed minerals?"

52. L.A. - map
w/200-mile line

Coastal countries are recognizing the value of these offshore resources and are making seaward claims over them -- some out to 200 miles. These claims threaten historic fishing rights and navigational freedoms that are so essential for world shipping and the movement of naval forces.

53. Photo --
Landsat shot of
Gibraltar

Free navigation through international straits is also threatened. A 12-mile territorial sea -- instead of the historic 3-mile limit -- has been



54. Photo --
Landsat shot
of Malacca

widely accepted. That brings under potential national sovereignty over 100 straits, a dozen or more of which -- such as Malacca and Gibraltar -- are extremely important to world trade. Some states desire to impose their control over ships transiting straits and offshore waters adjacent to their territories.

55. Cartoon
or ?

Nations of the world are attempting to cope with these and other complex ocean problems by negotiating a set of rules covering the uses of the oceans in a series of international law of the sea conferences. This is one of the most important and far-reaching of current global issues -- a successful outcome is far from certain.

56. Photo -- Scene
showing good
water, air, and
earth

We have become accustomed to taking water, and air, and good earth for granted. We know that mankind's survival depends upon them, but we do



not appreciate their vulnerability or the extent to which they have been degraded by neglect.

The oceans are the final dump for the waste of all mankind. Industrial waste, human waste, air borne pollutants, oil spills, toxic chemicals, trash, and garbage by the millions of tons per day are dumped into the oceans. Large as they are, the oceans cannot absorb waste in such amounts forever without ill effects. The Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, for example, are deteriorating rapidly. Though they are semi-closed seas, they provide a preview to the ultimate fate of the oceans. An example closer to home, Lake Erie, in the span of one life time, was transformed from a beautiful fresh-water lake to a dead inland sea incapable of supporting life.

57. Photo of Garbage scow or similar

58. Skylab shot of industrial waste runoff into ocean

59. Photo -- View from tanker bridge

The world oil tanker fleet now numbers 4,000 vessels, some of them supertankers as long as three



football fields. One billion, two hundred and fifty million tons of oil per year are transported by tanker. Intentional discharges, to flush the tanks, and accidental oil spills, dump one and one-half million tons of oil into the oceans each year. A few ocean areas, where tanker traffic is especially heavy, suffer an exceptionally large amount of oil spill, to the detriment of the quality of the water and to the natural animal and vegetable life.

60. Photo --
Oil spill

I



61. Photo --
Smog over
Manhattan

Air pollution, well known to all of us, is increasing worldwide at rapid rates, caused chiefly by automobile exhaust and industrial smoke. The

62. Graph --
Air pollutants
amount of;
increase of

ill effects go beyond respiratory ailments and eye discomfort; crops are affected; and alterations in the atmosphere may have even more serious long-term ill effects.



63. Chart --
Biosphere

Air, water, and land pollution are not local events. Man is reliant upon a narrow band of atmosphere, a thin crust of land, and a limited quantity of water. Within this closed system, organic and inorganic matter are continuously recycled to sustain life.

Pollution, degradation of the environment, can be controlled, but it requires much work, careful planning, and it is expensive. Prevention would be cheaper in the long run than attempting to reduce damage already being done.

64. Photo --
London shot

The British have made great strides in reducing air pollution in London. . . . and have cleaned up the Thames. The Russians, at great effort, have

65. Photo --
Lake Baikal

protected Lake Baikal, the world's largest body of fresh water, from pollution, although major industrial plants are located on its shores. Some progress has

66. Photo--
Potomac

been made in efforts to reduce the pollution of the Potomac River.



Other important global issues confronting

67. Photo --
Munich
terrorists

the United States could be mentioned. Terrorism, for example, is not a new phenomenon, but one used increasingly by dissident groups in the past ten years. Today many of the terrorist groups have international links; some nations are sympathetic to certain groups and view terrorism as a legitimate means of political activism. The more important terrorist groups are motivated by political issues of international scope.

68. Photo -- Drug
addict

The increasing use of narcotics and dangerous drugs

69. Map of drug
smuggling
routes

is another important international issue. Drug smuggling routes bind the globe in an intricate web.

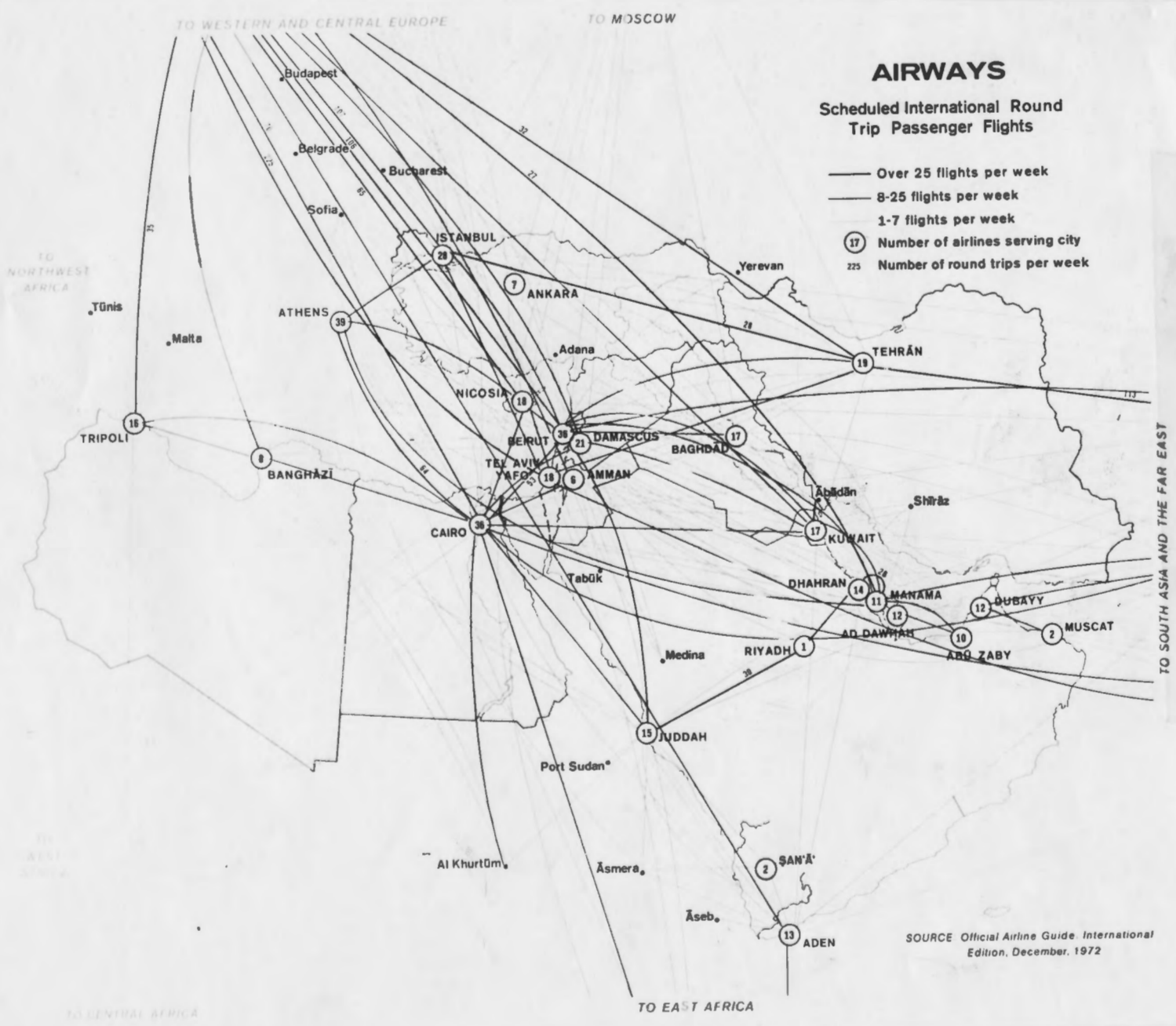
Opium from the poppy fields of Mexico, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East is converted to heroin in underground refineries and is smuggled into the U.S. and Western Europe on a large scale. Drug abuse in the United States is estimated to cost



the nation -- in crime, preventive measures, medical and social costs -- about 19 billion dollars a year. Only determined national efforts and close international cooperation can curb the rising addiction rates, reduce smuggling, and bring this global problem under control.

Enough has been said, it would seem, to illustrate the profusion and the seriousness of major global issues confronting the United States and to suggest the complexity and urgency of the demands those issues place on the American government and the American people.





AIRWAYS

Scheduled International Round Trip Passenger Flights

- Over 25 flights per week
- 8-25 flights per week
- 1-7 flights per week
- (17) Number of airlines serving city
- 225 Number of round trips per week



SOURCE Official Airline Guide: International Edition, December, 1972

[3/10/76]

U.S. Pushes to Recognize Israel

Lebanese Indecisive in Crisis

*Libya Said to Expel
6,600 Egyptians*

To Eliminate Guerrilla Ties

Sadat Calls for Abrogation Of Soviet Friendship Pact





CONFIDENTIAL

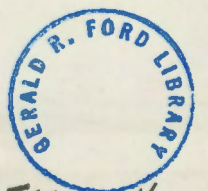


FIG 14

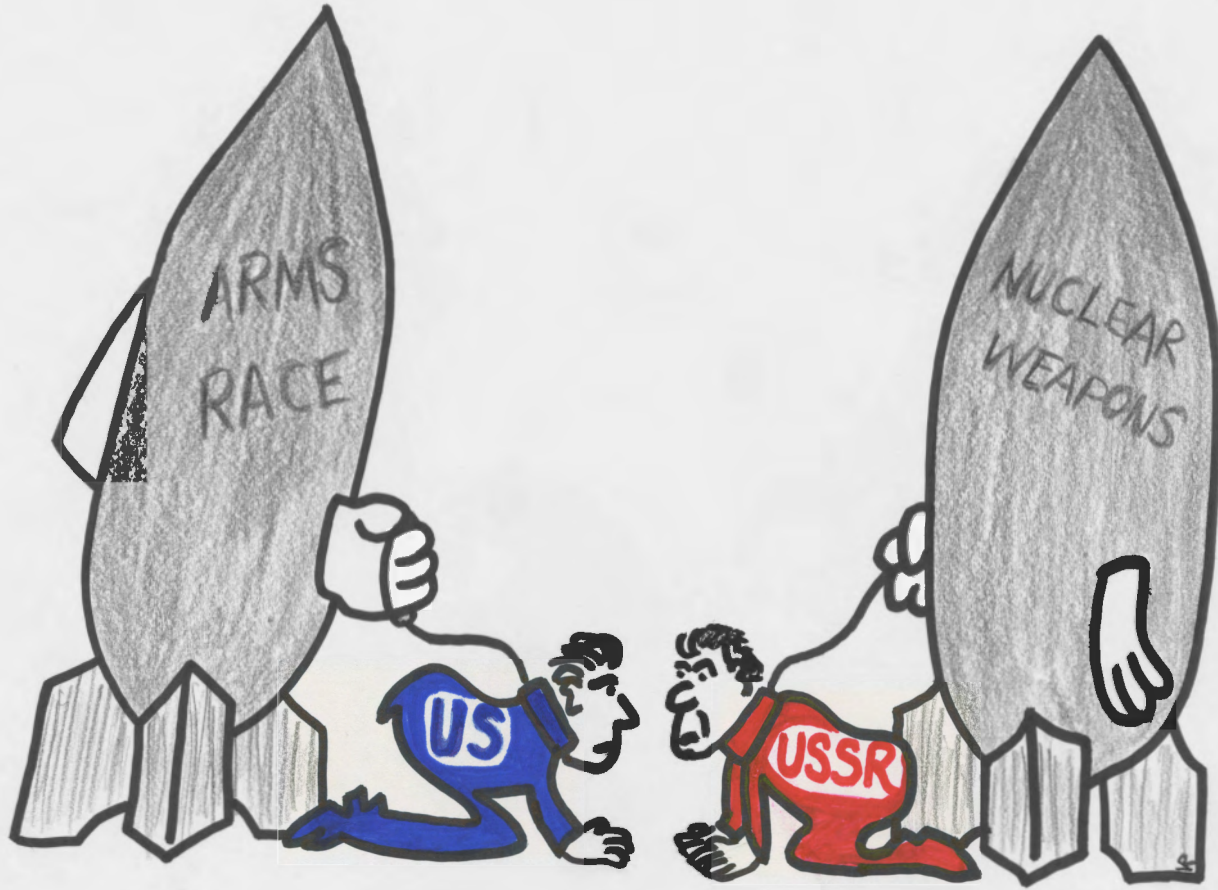




Disputed Sino-Soviet Border Areas

Principal areas in dispute between China and the Soviet Union over the last five years. Chinese claim the Soviets hold islands in the Amur and Ussuri and areas in the Pamirs which were not given to Tsarist Russia even by the "unequal treaties" of the 19th century.

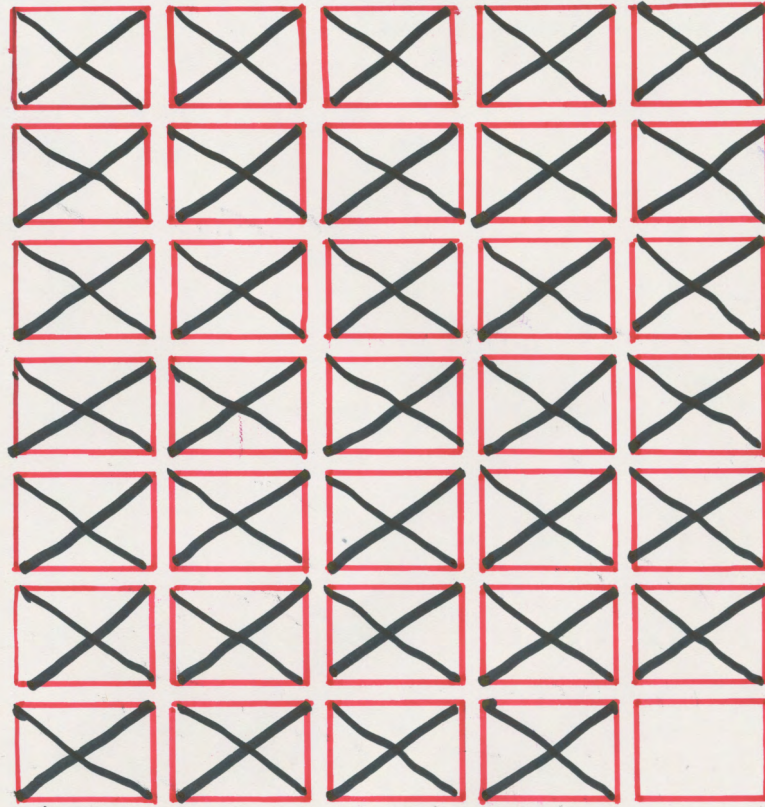
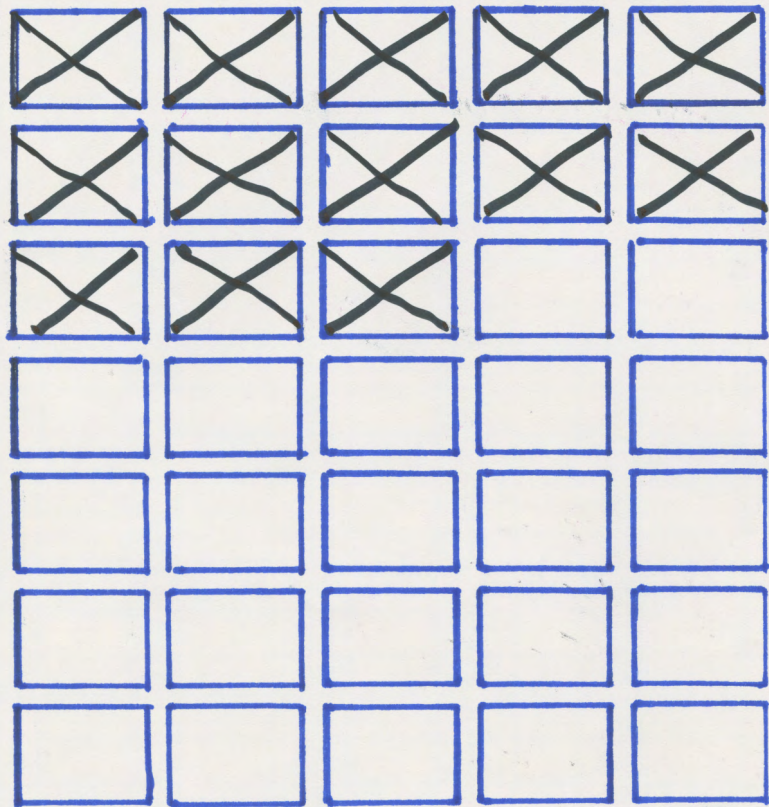




Overkill created by Arms Race

US destroyed 13 times by USSR

USSR destroyed 34 times by US



PLAGS
OF US-USSR



Strategic
Arms
Limitation
Talks



SALT Defense Limitations



100 Anti Ballistic Missiles (ABMs) each



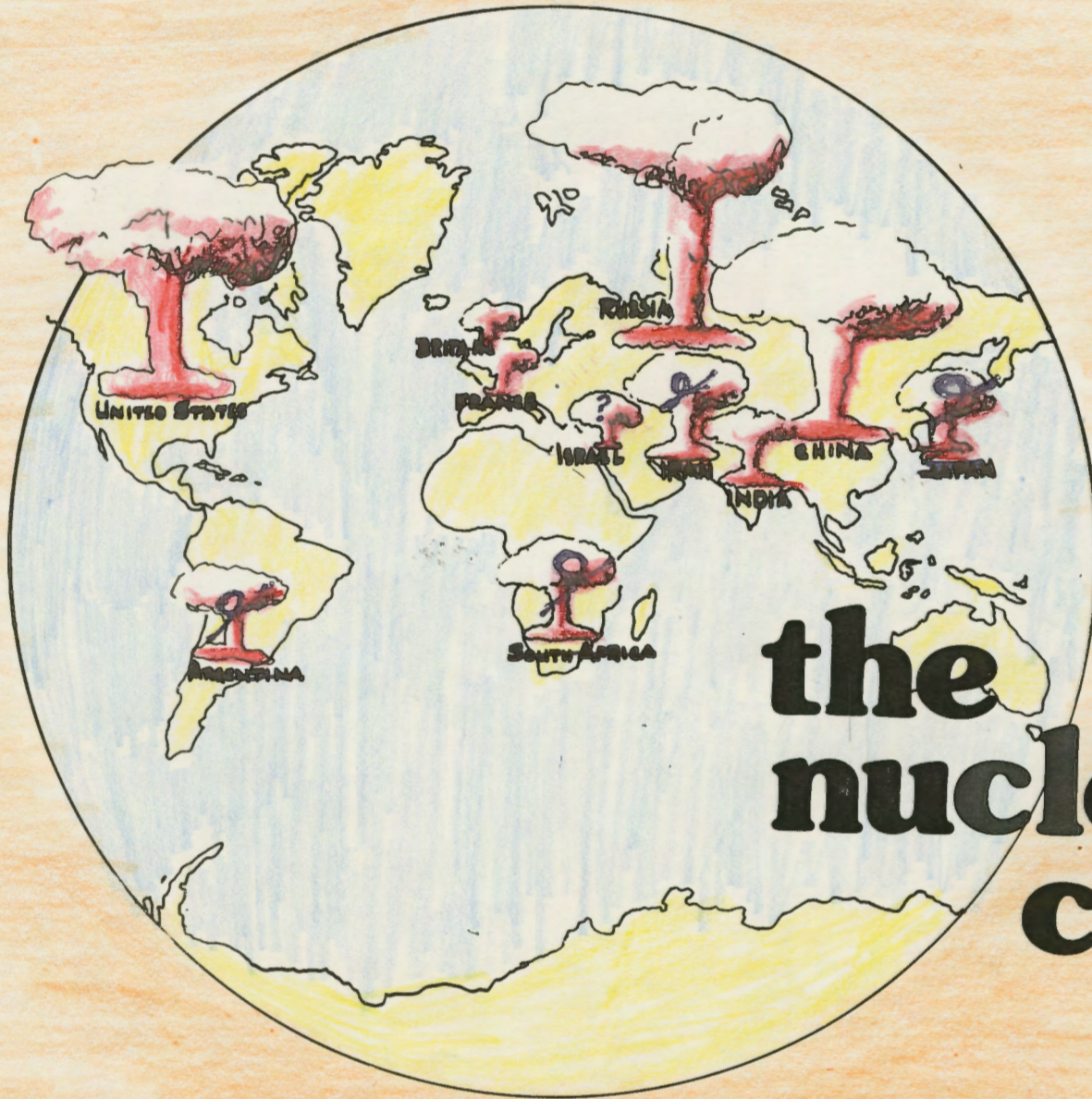
The US-USSR Strategic Balance

Weapon Category

Maximum Permitted under SALT Accord

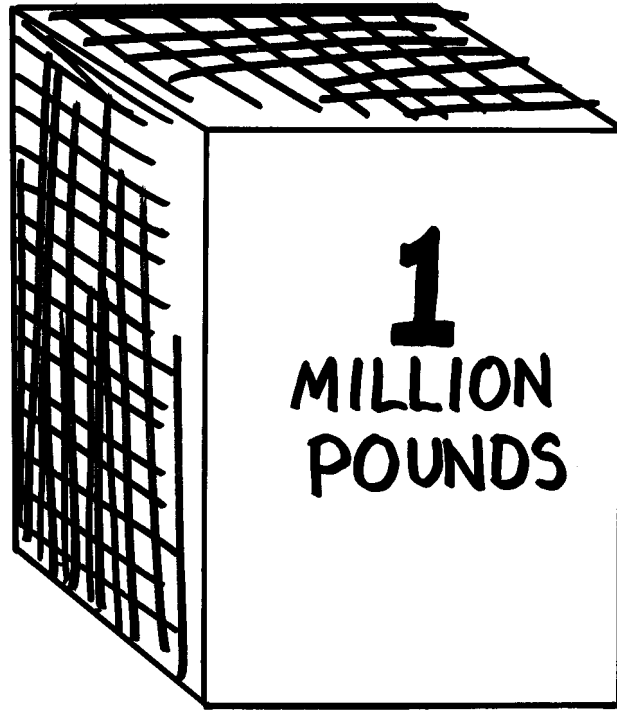
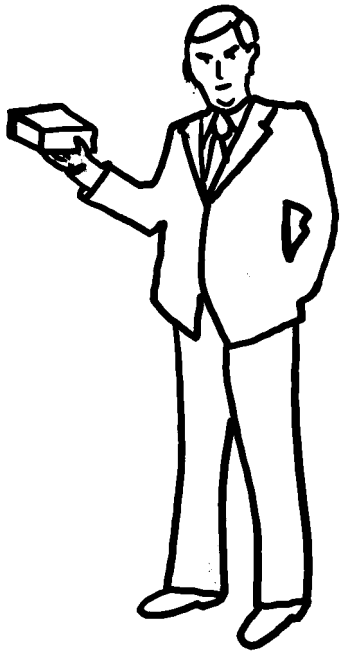
	US	USSR	
Land-based long-range missiles (ICBMs)	1,054	1,618 + 740	1,408 + 950
Sea-based long-range missiles (SLBMs)	710		
(Total offensive long-range missiles)	(1,764)	(2,358)	
Submarines equipped with nuclear missiles	44	62	
Defensive missiles (ABMs)	100	100	

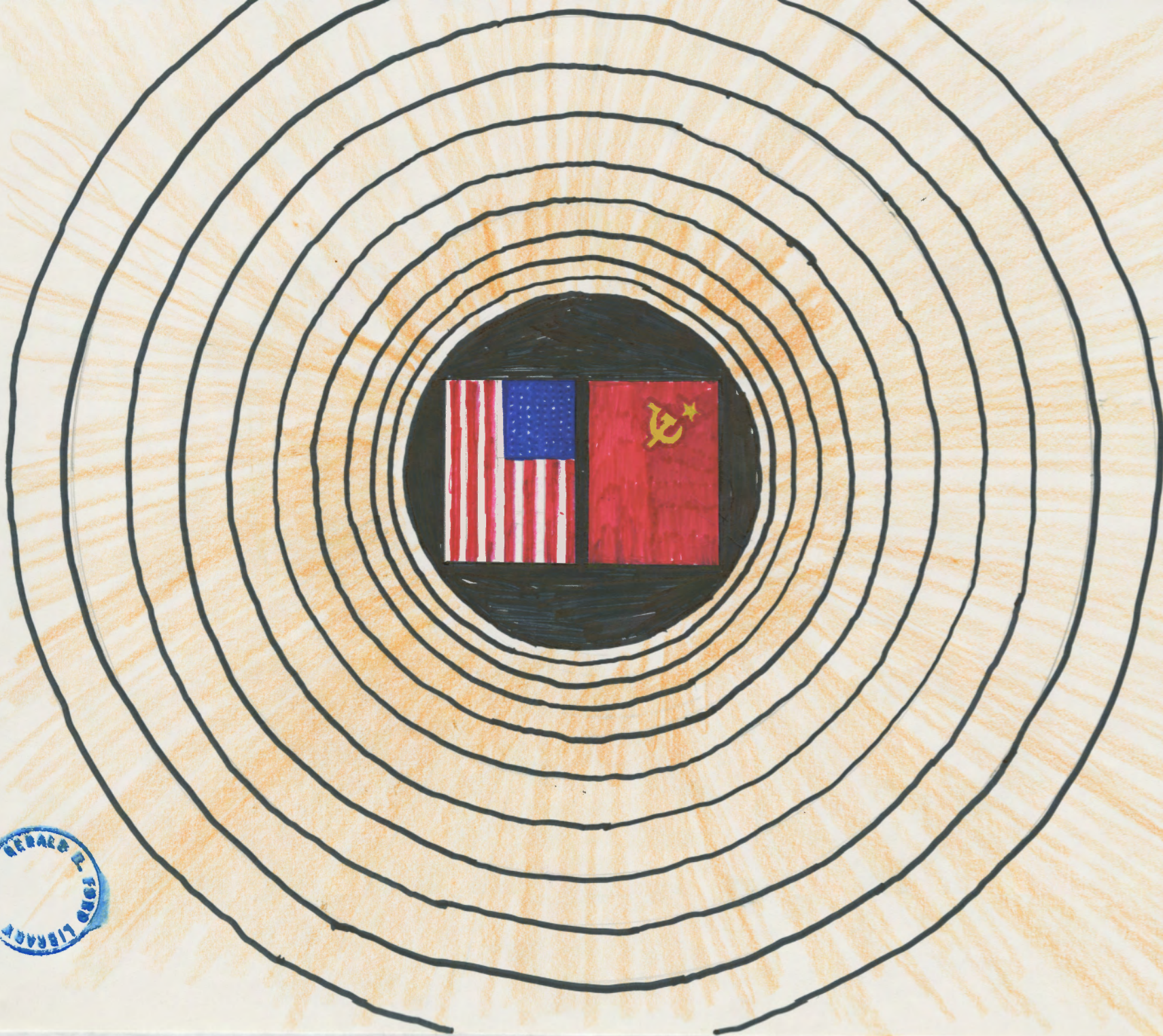




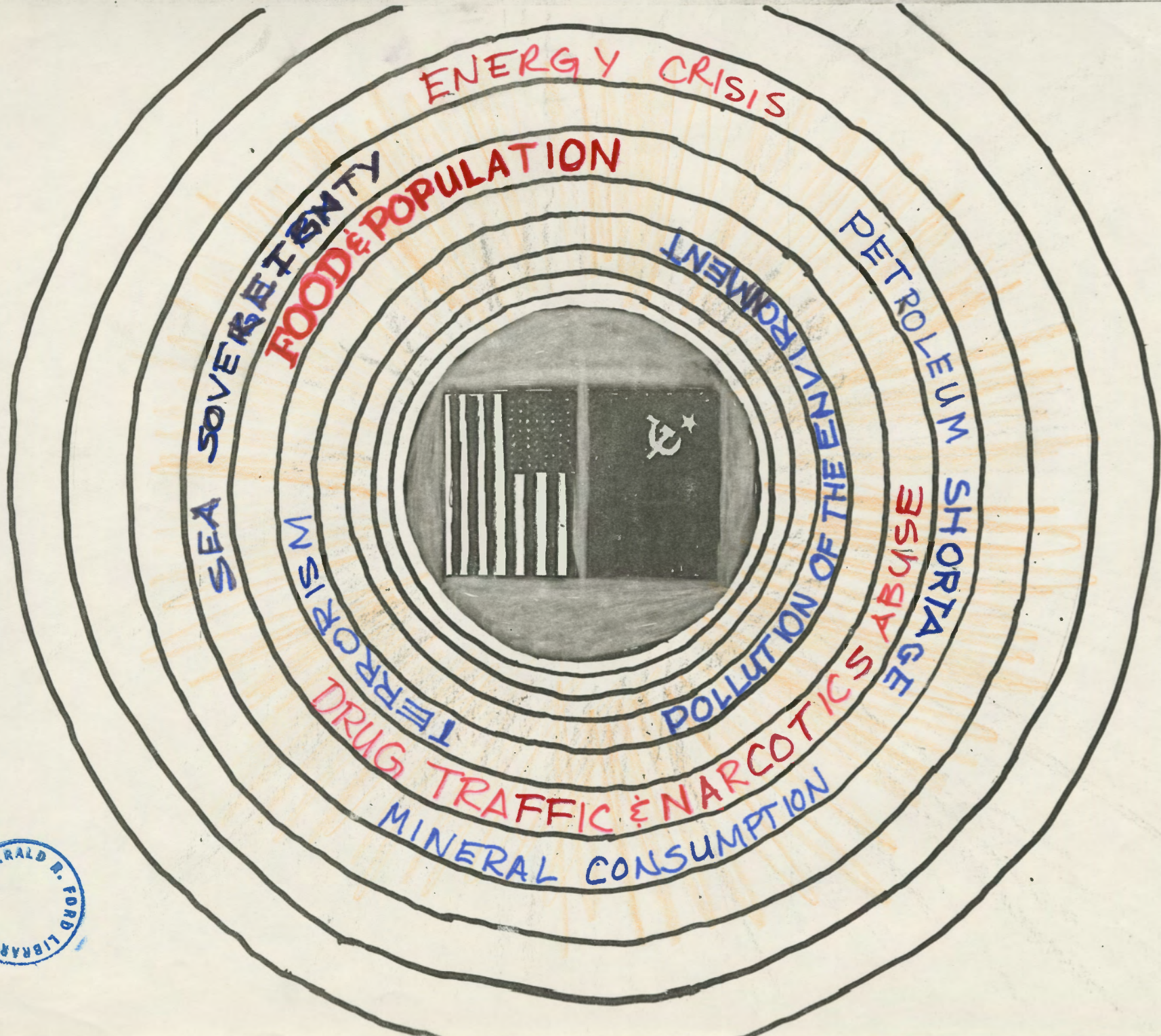
the nuclear club







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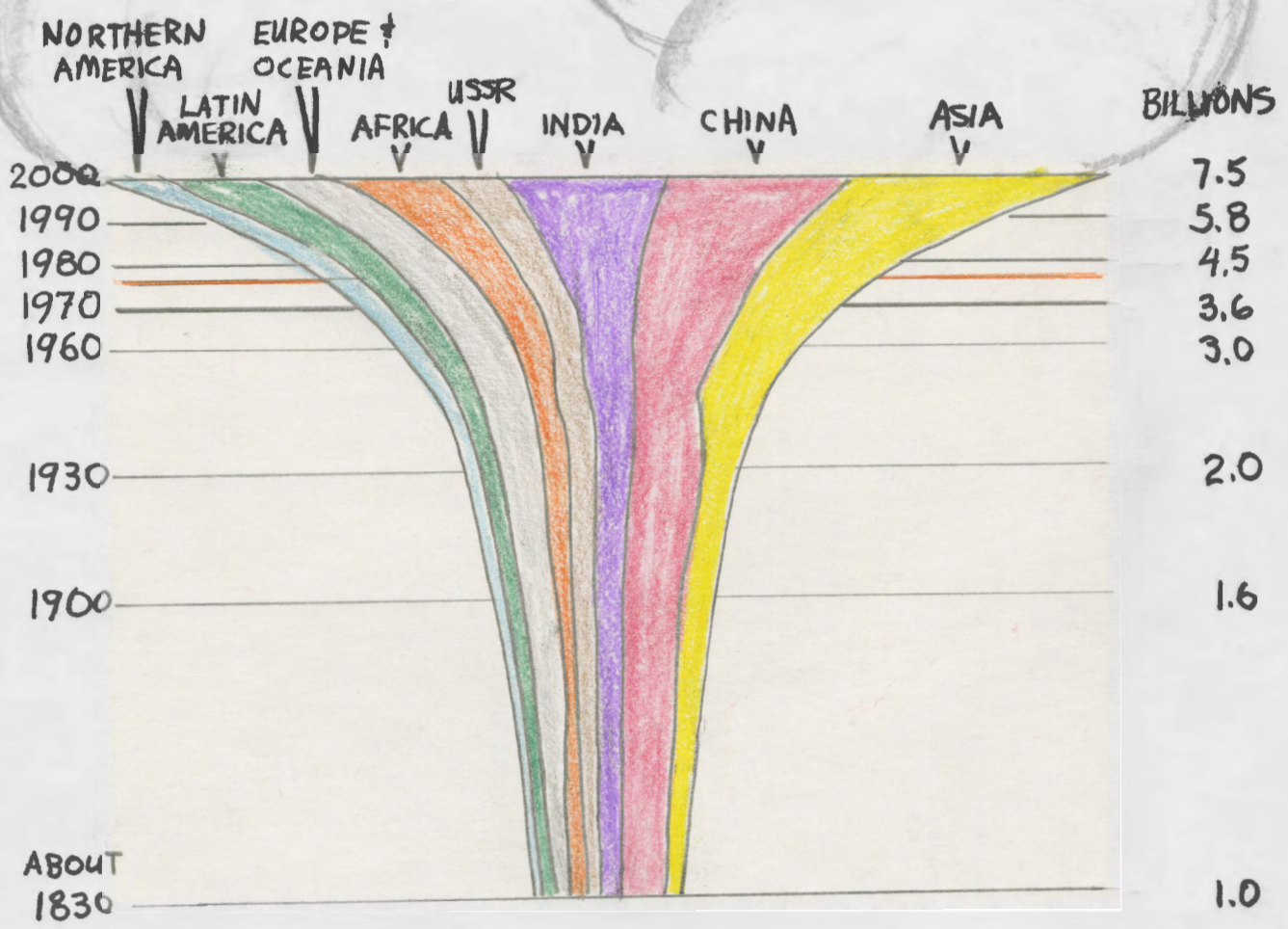
The Imbalance in World Food Supply and World population

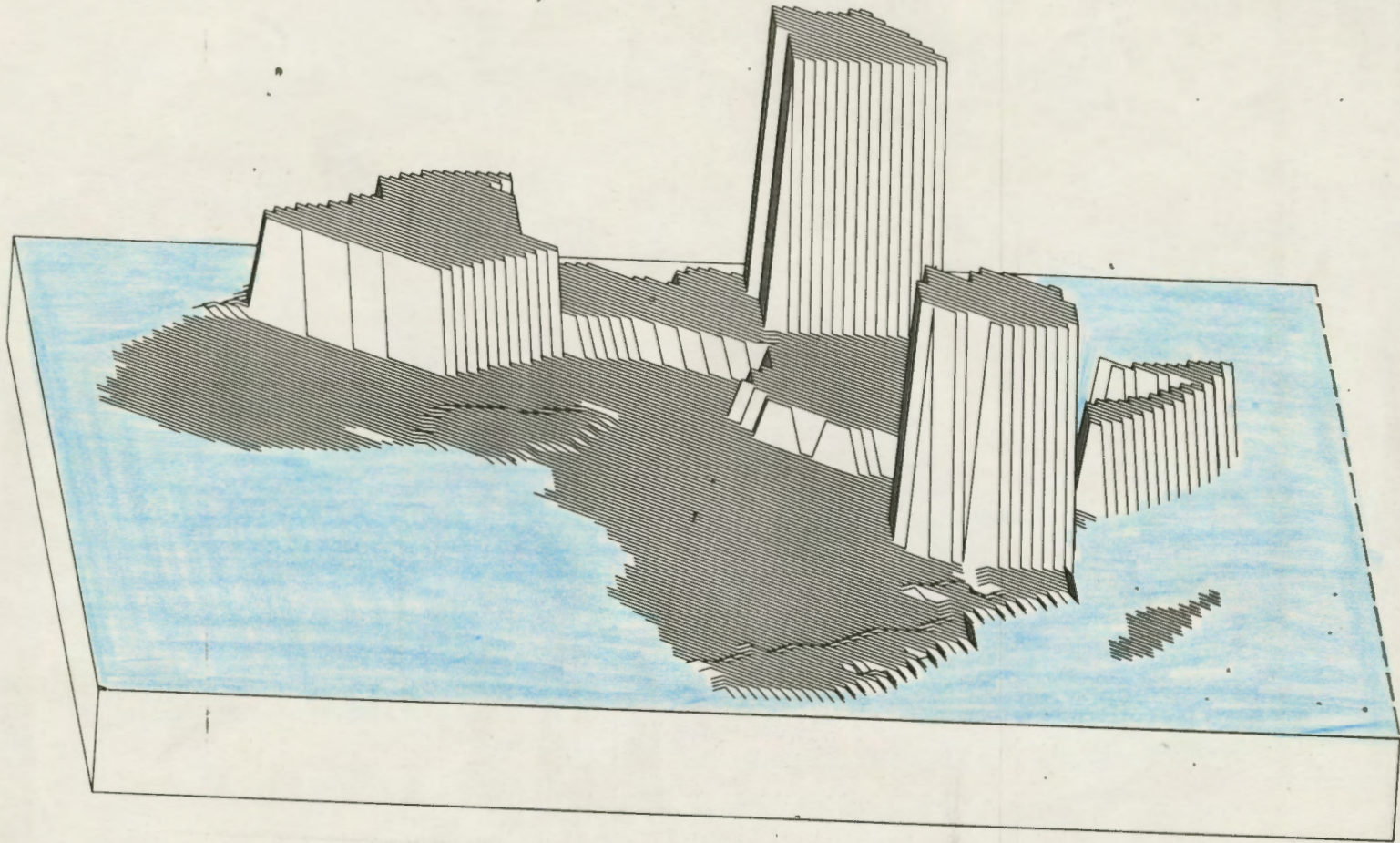


vs.



THE POPULATION BOMB





1.41

1.00

0.50

0.00

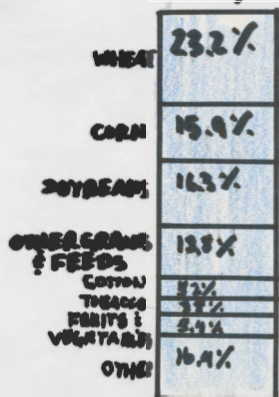


EXAMPLE

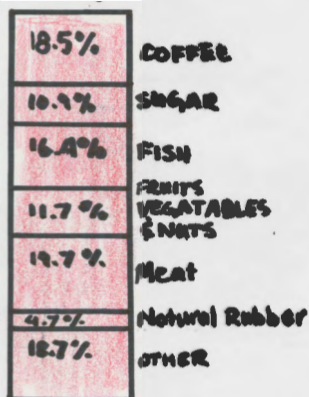
FIG. 32A

US Foreign Agricultural Trade

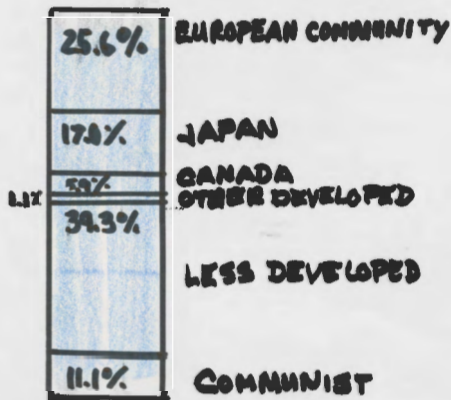
Products We sell



Products We buy

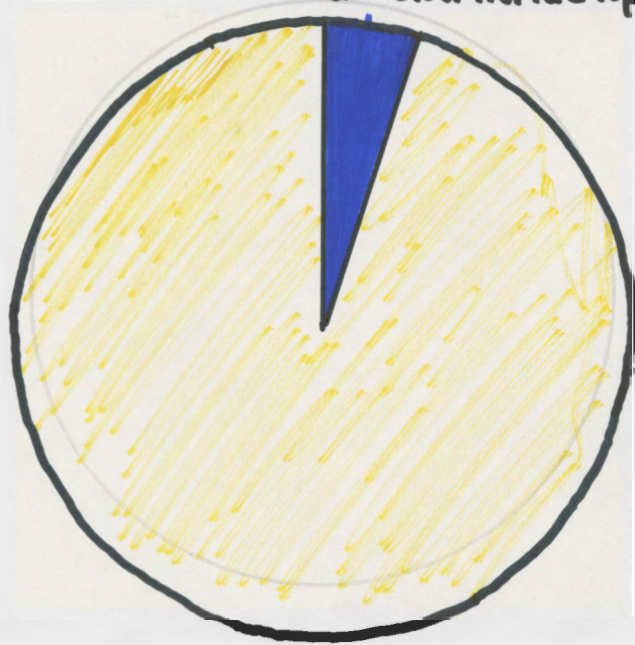


Customers



U.S. Consumption of World Mineral Resources

US-6% of World's Population

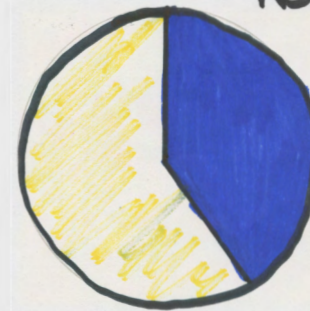


WORLD ENERGY RESOURCES



US-30%

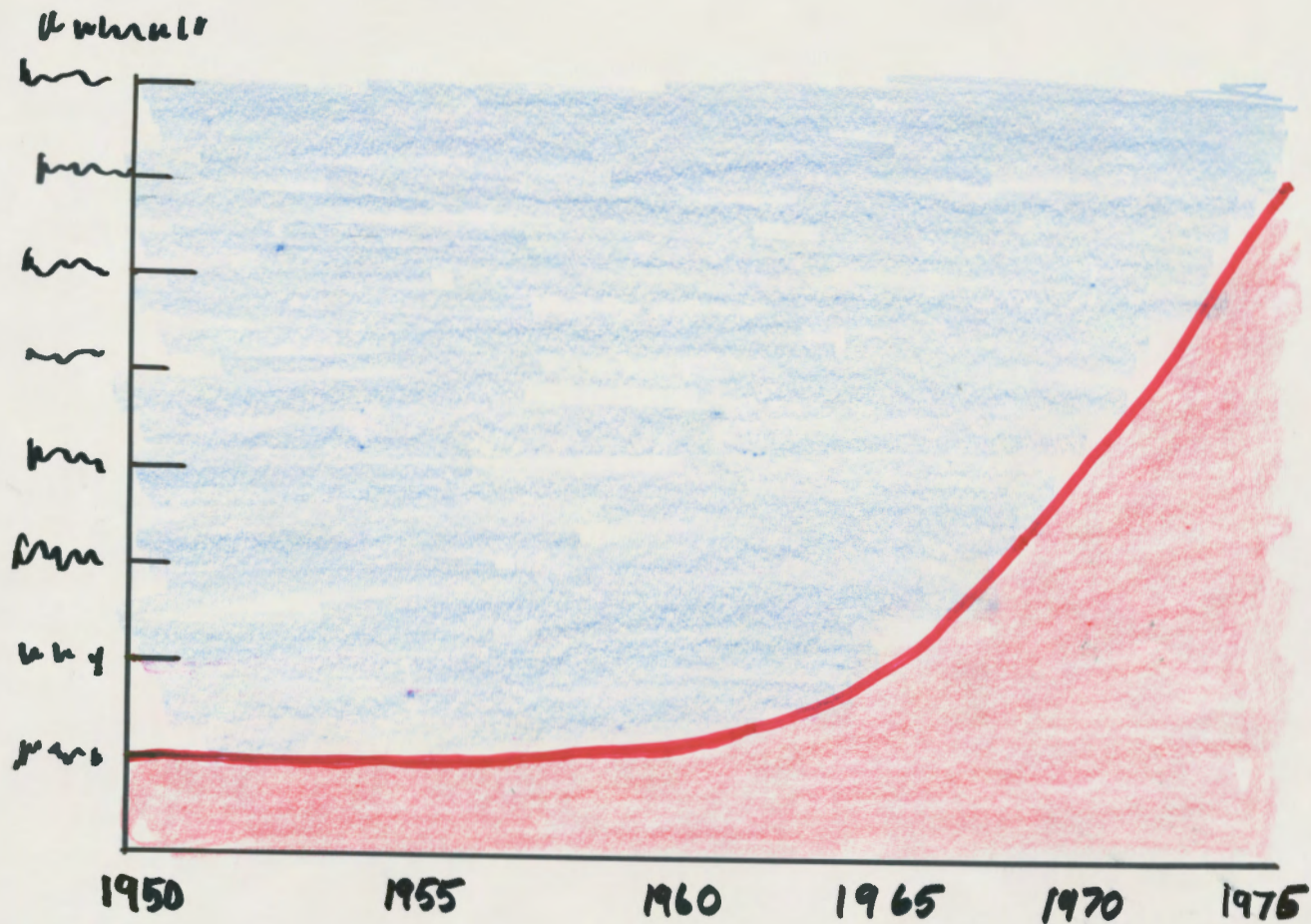
NON-ENERGY RESOURCES



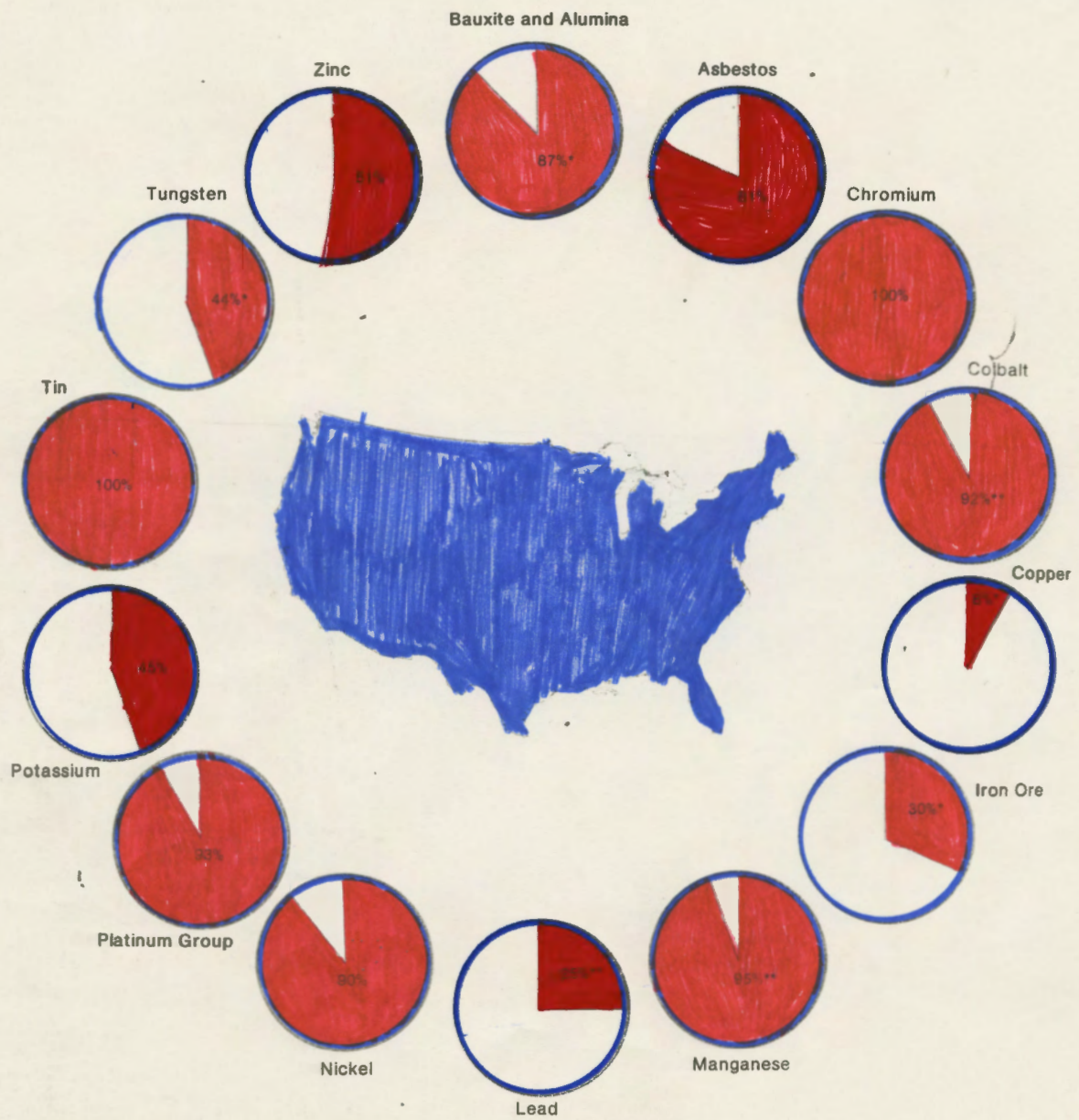
US-40%



U.S. Gasoline Consumption 1950-1975



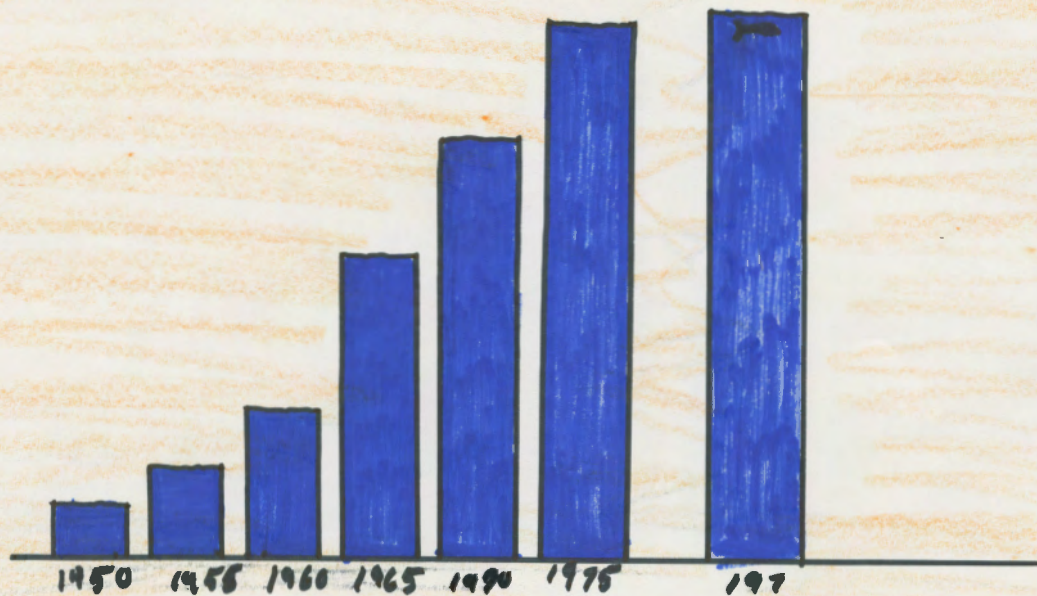
US Mineral Imports as a Share of Consumption



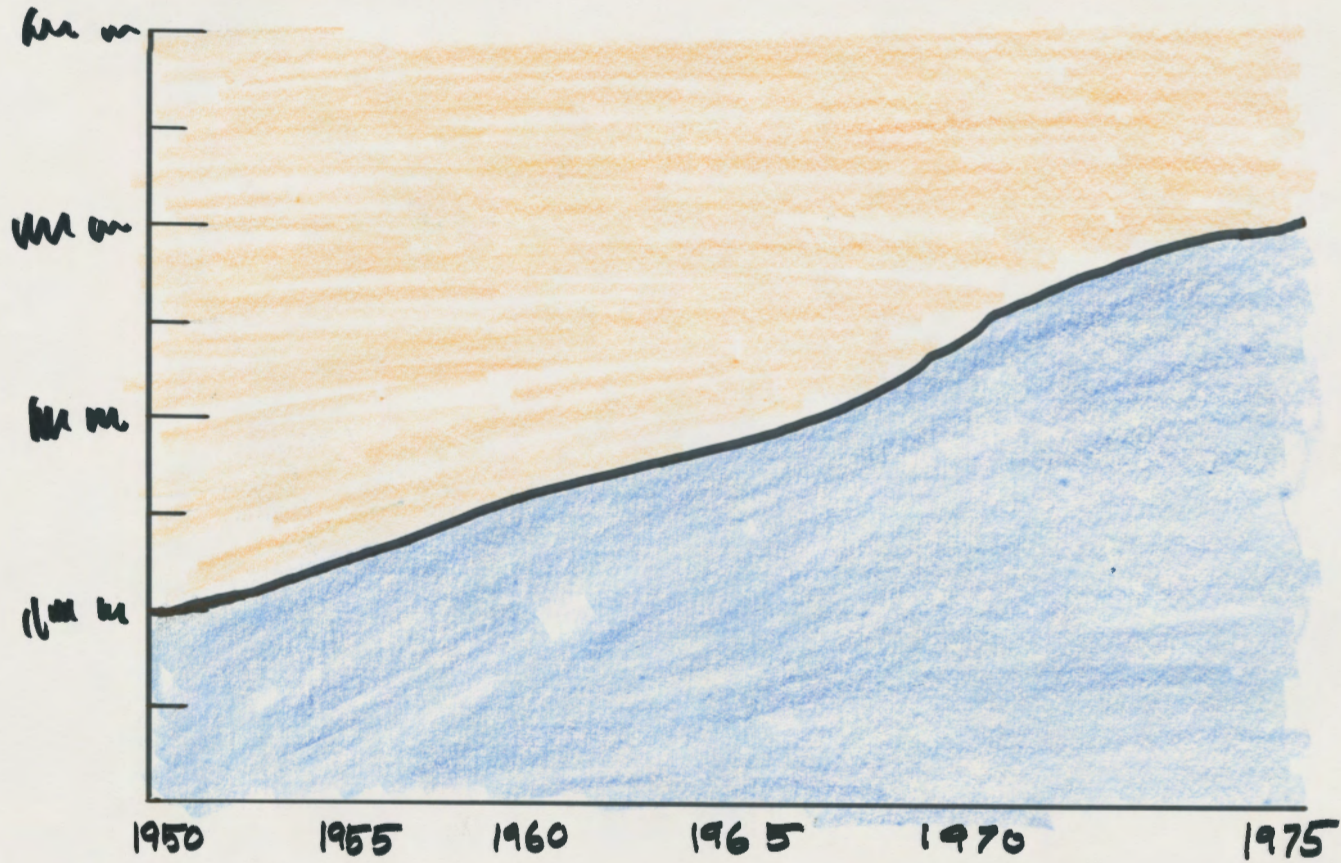
*Sufficient US reserves to provide US self-sufficiency at right price.
 **Sufficient seabed reserve to provide US self-sufficiency at right price.



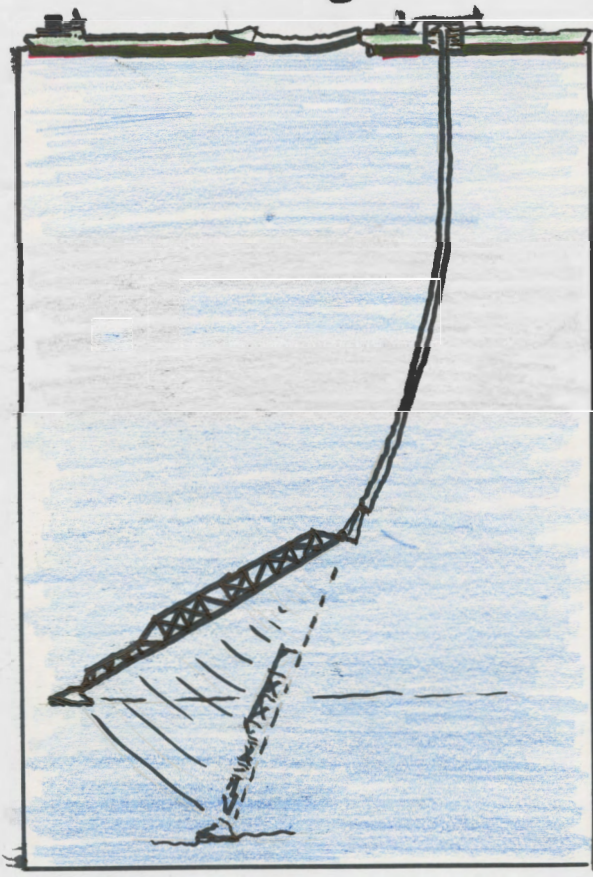
Fish Catch 1950-1975



Increase in Sea Cargo 1950-1975



Nodule Harvesting





200 MILES

200 Mile Limit

MEXICO

Mexico

Havana

THE BAHAMAS

CUBA

Cayman Islands (U.K.)

Turks and Caicos Islands (U.K.)

HAITI

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Puerto Rico (U.S.)

Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (U.K.)

JAMAICA

Kingston

Port-au-Prince

Santo Domingo

Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Antigua (U.K.)

Guadeloupe (Fr.)

Montserrat (U.K.)

Dominica (U.S.)

Martinique (Fr.)

Saint Lucia (U.K.)

Saint Vincent (U.K.)

BARBADOS

GRENADA

Netherlands Antilles (Neth.)

Caracas

Port-of-Spain

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICA

PANAMA

NICARAGUA

Managua

San José

Guatemala

San Salvador

Tegucigalpa

Belmopan

Belize (U.K.)

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Panama Canal Zone (under U.S. jurisdiction)

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VENEZUELA

COLOMBIA

Bogotá

ECUADOR

Quito

PERU

Lima

BOLIVIA

La Paz

BRAZIL

Brasília

PARAGUAY

Asunción

CHILE

Santiago

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

URUGUAY

Montevideo

Galapagos Islands (Ec.)

Isla Juan Fernández (Chile)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (Administered by U.K. claimed by Argentina)

South Georgia (Falkland Is.)



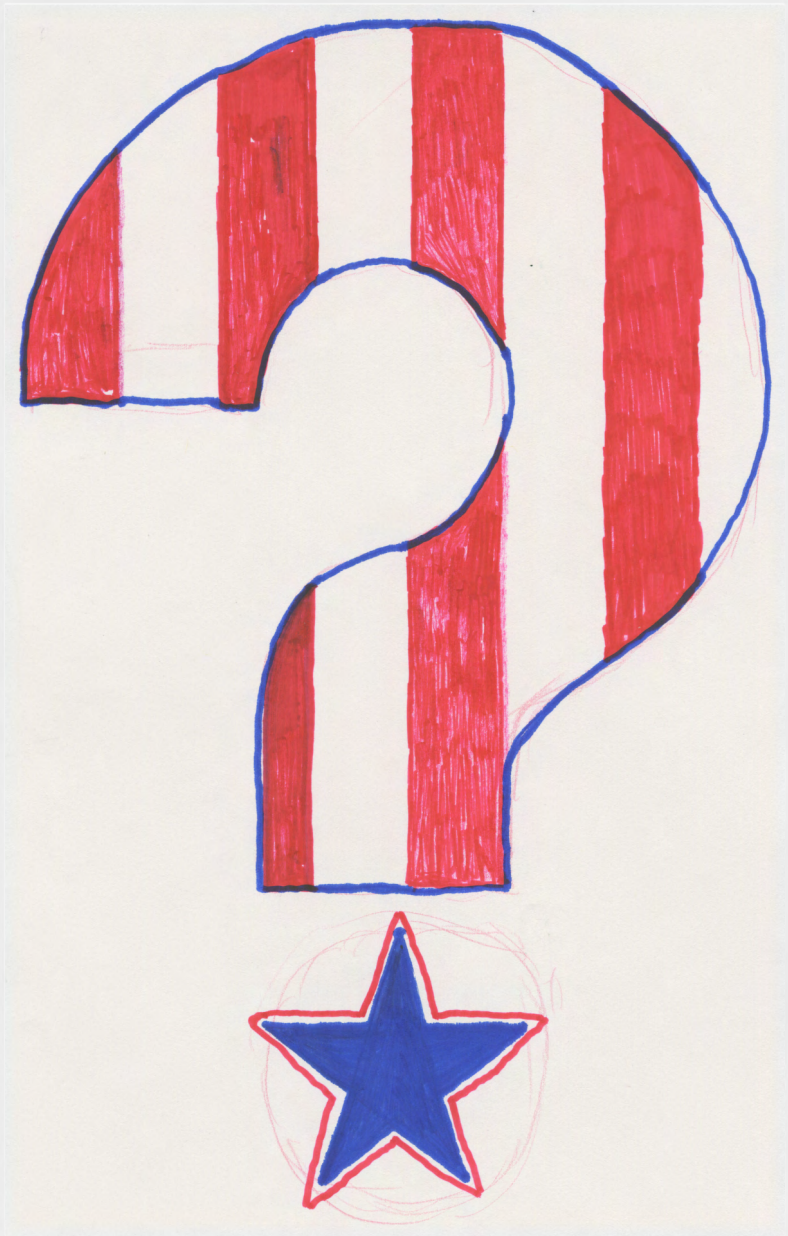
90

75

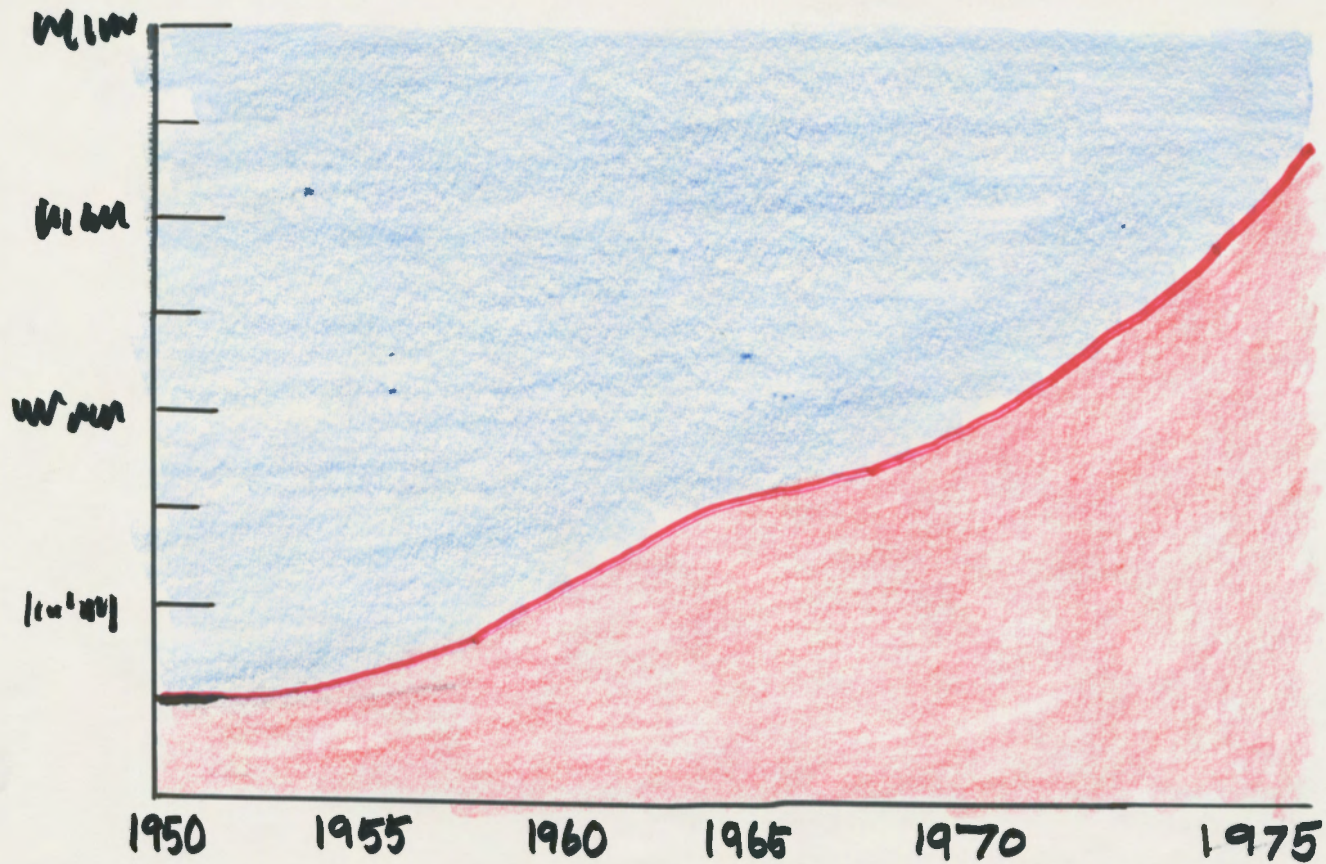
60

45

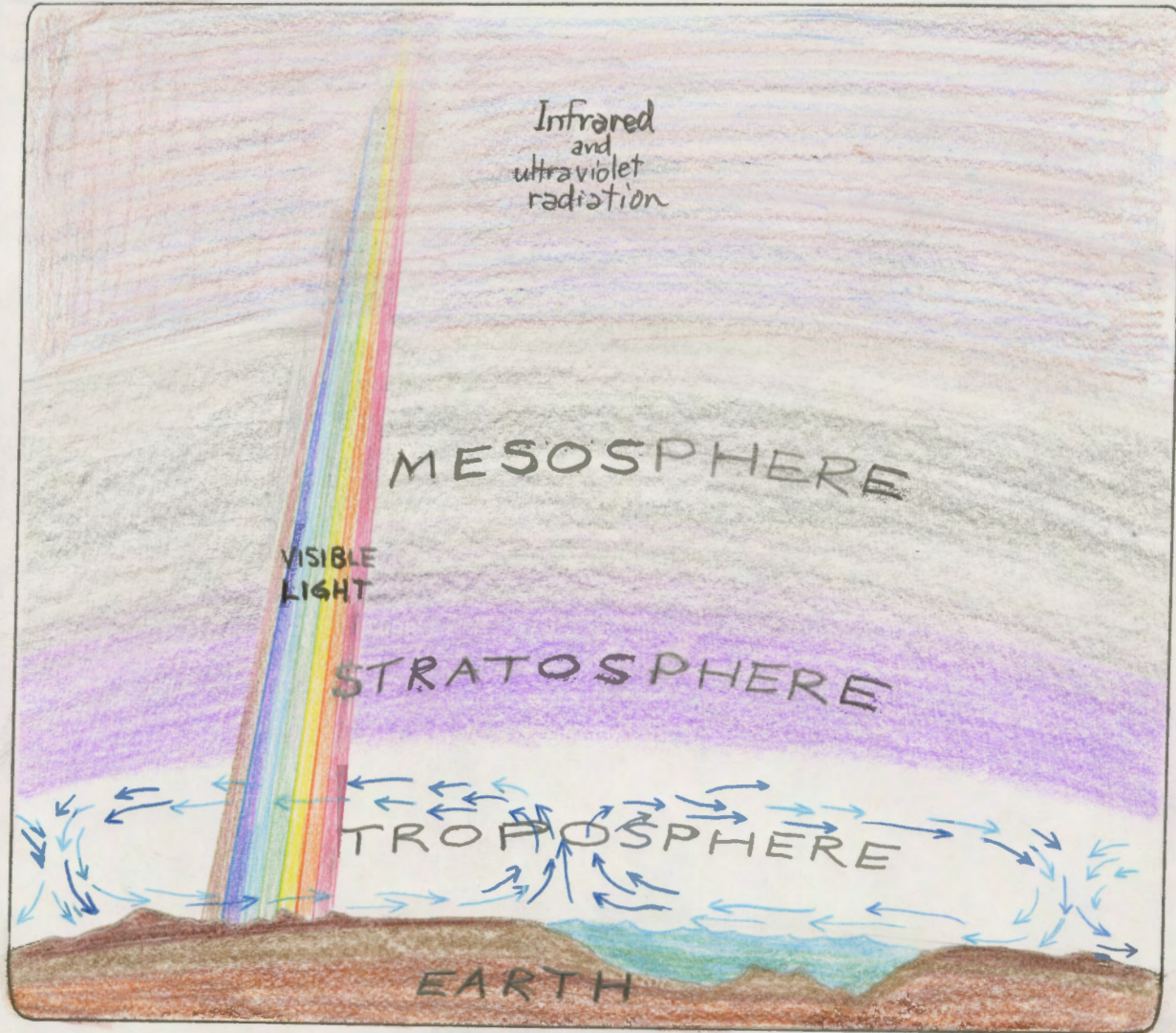
52



Increase in Air Pollutants 1950-1975



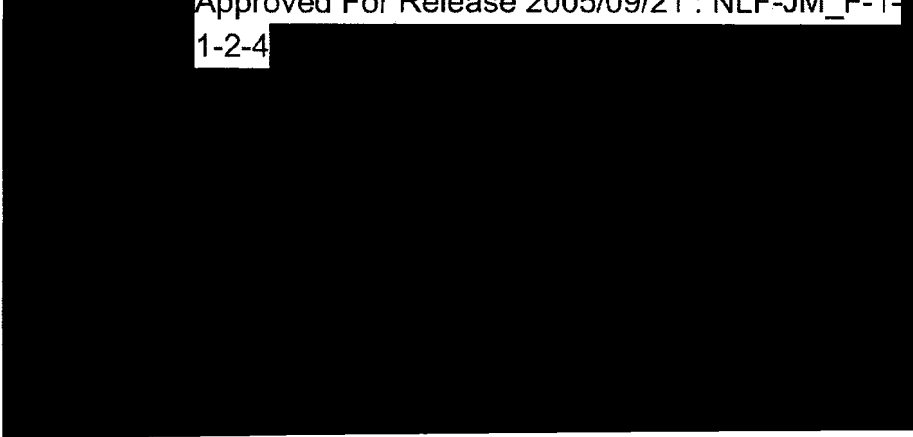
The Biocycle



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listed on the pink Withdrawal Sheet found at the front of this folder.

1-2-4



CIA briefing, Situation Room
Wednesday, March 17, 1976 4:00

1a

3



(all CIA briefers)

DECLASSIFIED w/portions exempted

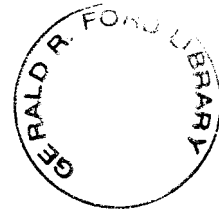
AUTHORITY RAC NLF-JM_F-1-1-2-4 9/21/05

BY leh ^{NSC guidelines} NARA, DATE 10/23/09

Presidential Library Review of NSC Equities is Required



1-2-4



To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

4:00 p.m.

Please admit the following appointments on Wednesday, March 17, 1976

for John O. Marsh, Jr. of White House
(Name of person to be visited) (Agency)

[Redacted] -- CIA
[Redacted] - CIA
[Redacted] -- CIA
[Redacted] -- CIA

DECLASSIFIED w/portions exempted

AUTHORITY RACNLS-SM-F-1-1-2-4 9/21/05
nsc guidelines
BY: Wk NARA, DATE 10/23/09



MEETING LOCATION

Requested by Donna Larsen

Building White House

Room No. WW Telephone 6585

Room No. Situation Room

Date of request March 17, 1976

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less. Please submit new list (original and three copies) for additions and/or changes of more than three (3) names.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Geo Political CIA briefing
Friday, 3:00 p.m., Situation Room

NSC --

Cong. Relations: ~~Max, Welthuis,~~
~~Leppert, Kendall~~

~~Russ Bourke~~

~~Ray Waldmann~~ *call to confer*

~~Mike Duval~~

~~Mason~~

~~Timm~~

~~Dave Gergen~~ 2910



MAR 24 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: RAY WALDMANN *Ray Waldmann*
SUBJECT: CIA GEO-POLITICAL BRIEFING

This afternoon I met with [REDACTED] at the CIA to go over their revised presentation. They will have it ready for Friday, as you requested.

I believe it would be a good idea to assemble a group on Friday afternoon to take a look at the finished product. I have already told [REDACTED] and others at CIA that we might do this. I would suggest bringing your staff, several from the NSC, Dave Gergen, Mike, Tim and Mason for the presentation. We have already reserved the Situation Room for 3:00 p.m. for an hour for this purpose. Shall we go ahead to set this up?

It might also be useful to bring in [REDACTED] or someone else from the CIA, for this briefing. The problem I foresee is handling future briefings around the White House and to Congressmen. We may want to have someone specifically identified from the CIA to give future briefings; otherwise, they will merely turn over copies of the text and the slides to us so that you, I or others will be able to use it.

EO 12958 Sec. 1.5 (c) 1.6 (b) (1)
With PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12958 Sec. 1.5 (c) 1.6 (b) (1)

MR 95-38, #30 CIA Letter 11/5/98

By dal NARA, Date 6/14/00

Ray Waldmann
Jed

